

MARILAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 22, 1784.

M A D R I D, March 4.

THE king being informed, that there are in many parts of his kingdom a number of children abandoned by their unnatural parents, or who are too poor to provide for them, and consequently they are exposed to all the dangers which misfortune and idleness may entail on them, hath considered that many might be usefully employed in his armies, for which they may conveniently be brought up; in consequence of which he hath ordered, that all the regiments of Spanish infantry shall take two of those children into each company; they are to be received at 12 years of age; they are to be taught to read and write, and employed in services suitable to their age; and at 15 years of age they are to be rated able soldiers, and to be succeeded by other children, to be brought up in the same manner. The term of their engagement will be 16 years.

PARIS, April 11. The public are now impatient to see what homage the Dutch gratitude will render to M. de Suffrein, for his having saved their eighteen provinces united; the Cape of Good Hope, the island of Ceylon, Borneo, the Moluccas, Malacca, Batavia, the commerce of Java, Surat, &c.

L O N D O N, April 30.

The last accounts from Bombay mention, that the fortress of Geriah, on the Malabar coast, formerly the settlement of Angria, the famous pirate, which lately was only secured by round towers and long curtains in the old eastern manner, had been greatly improved under the inspection of some French engineers. The west side of the harbour was fortified by a hornwork; the citadel new built, in Vaughan's best manner; and stretches formed in every part where the landing was not difficult.

May 1. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, a messenger arrived from Dublin at St. James's express; his dispatches were immediately sent to Buckingham house, from whence an order was issued to convene all the cabinet ministers, who at eight o'clock were sitting with the king, and did not break up till half after 11 o'clock.

In case of a sudden invasion, the Dutch could not muster 20,000 men in all the provinces; whereas the two courts of Berlin and Vienna, if they should be inclined to pay them a visit, have more than 30,000 ready to take the field at the shortest warning.

May 3. Accounts from Florence mention, that the abbe Ximenes, professor of mathematics to the great duke of Tuscany, has lately made several experiments upon aerostatic globes, and has found the steam of boiling water preferable to inflammable air.

We hear from Dijon, that M. Morveau, chymist, and secretary to the academy of that city, in filling the air balloon, makes use, with success, of the gas of potatoes, which he has found, by repeated experiments, is, to the inflammable air from metals, as 6 to 7.

The present lavish grant of peerages, far exceeds the list of creations, so reasonably censured in the time of queen Anne.

Minutes of a meeting of the committee of West-India planters and merchants, February 27.

Lord Penryn reported, that lord Sydney had this morning informed him, that his majesty's ministers were aware of great jealousies being entertained concerning the allowance of American ships to be carriers of the produce of the sugar colonies; but that, being very desirous to give immediate relief to the sugar colonies, they had the following propositions under their consideration, on which they wished to have the sentiments of this meeting, viz.

1. To permit the navigation between the American states and the sugar colonies, in American vessels not exceeding 30 tons burthen.
2. To limit the produce they should take back, by the value of that which they brought.
3. To limit the ports in the sugar colonies to one port in each of the Leeward-islands, and three in Jamaica.

The committee have taken into their most serious consideration the propositions above stated, are unanimously of the opinion, already by the planters and merchants repeatedly submitted to his majesty's ministers, that nothing but the unlimited permission of navigation by American ships, between the American dominions and the sugar colonies, can permanently support the true interest of this country in that respect; and that, under proper regulations of such intercourse, the jealousy entertained thereof would be wholly groundless. But they will, at the same time, thankfully receive such degree of relief to their present urgent necessities, as his majesty's ministers think themselves authorised, at the present moment, in prudence to give, and thereupon they submit:

1. Whether the tonnage may not be extended to 100 tons, provided they be vessels having only one deck.
2. The committee are not aware of any reason why British plantation produce should not be consumed in America, preferably to the French; the limitation of tonnage certainly obviates all jealousy about their bringing any such produce to Europe, such vessels being wholly unfit for that navigation; and the American demand is the only demand for a great part of the rum, without the sale of which the British sugar colonies cannot subsist.
3. Whether there can be any objection to admitting this navigation to any port in the sugar colonies, where a custom house is established.

4. The freight of lumber from one port to another in the same island, especially to ports lying to windward of the port of importation, would, in many instances, be at least equal to the freight from America, and would greatly enhance the price of so bulky a commodity to the consumer; and the committee are not aware of any benefit that would result from the limitation proposed.

Resolved, That lord Penryn be requested to wait upon lord Sydney accordingly, and solicit that the relief which can at present be obtained may be given as speedy as possible.

May 4. The quarrel in the cabinet now is about the Irish bill for suppressing the liberty of the press. Mr. Jenkinson thinks that the king had better give it the royal negative.—Mr. Pitt says the public see through the manoeuvre. Nothing is yet decided. They apprehend that the mob will tear the duke of Rutland to pieces, and his grace wishes he was in England again.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 14.

"The ministers plenipotentiaries charged with the arrangement of the affairs with the court of Brussels, will set out to-morrow for that city. These conferences are likely to become very intricate. Although the government have given orders to let pass provisionally the ships before Lillo, without visiting them, they do not renounce their right."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 5.

"M. de Suffrein is very rich; he has an income of 54,000 livres in commanderies; and in a year or two another will fall to him nearly as rich; exclusive of his appointments, his pension on the order of the Holy Ghost, and other ancient employments he already enjoyed, he will have for his share upwards of 2,000,000 of his prizes; and the presents from Hyder Ally, with what he has bequeathed him in his will, form an object of upwards of 3,000,000 of livres; we may therefore say, that with all this, a bachelor, and a teaman especially, is very rich."

Extract of a letter from Dantzic, April 2.

"The river Vistula is at last broken up, just above this city, after having been covered with ice for the space of above three months. The violence with which the fragments of the broken ice have been carried was such, that the dam of Werdar, for the first time these 100 years, gave way, so that several villages within that district are now under water."

Animosities increase daily in Ireland; and the late declaration of the Ulster regiment of volunteers, in their address to the bishop of Derry, seems to threaten the most serious consequences.

A private letter from an Irish gentleman at Paris, gives the most splendid account of the very distinguished manner in which his majesty the king of France, received the celebrated M. de Suffrein, late commander in chief of the squadron in the East-Indies. This gentleman, who is just arrived at l'Orient in the Medea frigate, was no sooner announced at Versailles, than the king and royal family, who were that moment sitting down to dinner, arose and went into a chamber, where the admiral waited. His majesty, with that condescending affability and familiar grace, which, when properly shewn, do majesty so much honour, embraced the gallant warrior, now returned to the bosom of his country, with the well earned laurels of many a severe victory, won in the service of his prince. I have read of many heroes of this nation, said the queen, and I rejoice to see them united in the brave Suffrein. The king then knighted the admiral with his sword, and throwing a broad blue ribbon, with a rich emblem annexed, over his shoulder, saluted him a companion of the most illustrious order of the Holy Ghost. "This is all I shall do for you to-day," said his majesty. "To-morrow you shall be a peer of France, with an estate suitable to that dignity, and my own acknowledgment of your eminent services." The ostentatious honour of a Roman triumph cannot vie with so gracious a reception, by a whole royal family; nor will a prince who knows how to reward true merit, in a manner no less honourable to himself, than to the person so highly distinguished, ever want servants, emulous of acquiring some share of the glory so justly attributed to the gallant Suffrein!

People much interested in the prosperity of the nation, look for the opening of parliament with eager expectation, as a period that will shew the minister has so firm an establishment, as to pursue great and good objects of reformation and improvement, without the least dread of factious control.

We are well informed, that near 7000 l. are already subscribed to carry on the scrutiny for lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray.

The custom house entries are at present equal, if not superior, to what they were before the war began; a consideration of great national importance.

The air balloon hat has increased almost to the umbrella size, and now threatens destruction to the eyes of those who venture to perambulate the king's highway.

Extract of a letter from a cadet on board the Kingston Indiaman, on his arrival in Bengal.

"I promised to write you an account of the Kingston; I now sit down to perform that engagement. Off Ceylon, at half past 11 A.M. the alarm of fire was given below. Every body was on deck in an instant, looking for their own safety. So many crowded into the boat, that through the confusion, they upset the moment they touched the water, on being hoisted out.

The chief and second officer did every thing, at first, that was in their power; but the smoke proceeding from below, where it began, no one could stand on the lower deck without being suffocated. In attempting to cut down the awning, on the quarter-deck, one half was cleared away, and the other left hanging; which choked the hatchway and scuttles so, that very little smoke could be observed by the other ships till it was too late. No kind of signal was made. The Vanguard was the nearest. On perceiving our distress, she fired two guns, signals to the other two ships, which were two and three miles a-head. They tacked immediately. I remained on board a quarter of an hour after the ship was on fire. By that time it had proceeded over the quarter-deck, and caught hold of the sails on the mainmast, I thought it full time to shift for myself. I stripped and jumped overboard, and after remaining in the water an hour and a quarter, was taken up by the captain's boat, returning from a visit to the commodore's ship.

"The fourth mate and ship's steward, with others, had been below in the gun-room, drawing spirits, and having finished, were taking a can to themselves. Fire caught from their lights with which they had been at work. I need not say more. Humanity forbids it. But it is strange, those regulations said to be established for prevention of such horrible evils, are not enforced; or that those, whose duty and interest require them to see to it, are visiting in the miserable moment of danger. All is relaxation here as well as at home, or even in the transit to this farm of the British empire; too distant, alas, for any management to reach it! The fatal cask, not yet bunged, spread destruction, like a train of gunpowder, in all parts below, and the smoke soon spread universally, so as to drive every one on deck. The captain was obliged to remain an excruciating spectator of the ship's loss, to save the floating ship's company. She burned five hours before she blew up.

"I was landed here without a penny, or a shirt, but one, to my back. The company have allowed us cadets six months pay and full batta, to compensate our loss and sufferings. May you ever be happy."

B O M B A Y, November 30, 1783.

"Whether Tippo Saib means to make peace or not, is not yet known. The Marattas have wrote us, that Scindia has wrote Tippo, that if he does not comply with the ninth article of the treaty, by evacuating the Carnatic, and giving up all the forts he is in possession of in the Carnatic, that the Marattas will join the English, and not make peace again with him. I think if such a letter reaches him, he will not think of continuing the war.

"We have a very large army down on the coast, and colonel Fullarton was, the beginning of this month, within one mile of Pillicotta-Cherry, with 1700 Europeans, 14 battalions of seapoys and 60 guns. General Macleod, commands on the coast, and the large force which has been sent to Tillecherry, has been sent in case he does not comply with the articles agreed upon when the cessation of hostilities took place, the 2d of August last, which was to provide a bazaar to supply our garrison in Mangalore with all kinds of grain, such as the country produced, amply, and at the usual prices, and to permit of such articles as the country did not afford to be brought by sea. This article he has not complied with fully, either on shore or from without, and but with very little grain, which is every thing with our seapoys, so that our garrison may be obliged to surrender the fort for want of provisions, if he will persist in this conduct. General Macleod means to force a landing of the forces lately sent, and relieve the fort of Mangalore; this business must have been determined on, and decided four or five days past, but I hope he has not persisted in withholding the supply of provisions, and that we shall shortly hear he has made a peace.

"The committee at Madras have dismissed general Stuart the service, and sent him home in a small ship, the Fortitude, to England; the left Madras the 16th of October; and colonel Lang is appointed by them to be lieutenant general on the coast, and to the command of the army."

Dec. 10. By a letter from general Macleod, dated the 28th ult. off Mangalore, he informs us that Tippo Saib has at last permitted a supply of provisions to be thrown into Mangalore, that the formidable appearance of so many ships and troops, all prepared to land in boats, had brought him to, so that many lives are saved, and I hope that he will make peace shortly. It is said Mr. Sadler is arrived at Seringapatam, and a Mr. Stanton, private secretary to lord Macartney, to treat with Tippo, but what will be the upshot I know not, as it is wrote from Madras that the governor general, &c. have sent them orders to continue the cessation of hostilities, but not to stir in any thing else, so that I suppose they mean to depute agents from Calcutta to treat with Tippo Saib.

H A L I F A X (N. S.), June 1.

Saturday arrived here from Shelburne, commodore Sir Charles Douglas, bart. commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the North-American station, in the Assistance of 30 guns, captain Bentinck; lady Douglas on board. Also the Hermione, of 32 guns, captain Stone.

Major Monk has wrote the governor, that the officers and men of the late loyal Nova-Scotia volunteers,

who are settled at Aritigonish, are very well pleased with the location; and are engaged, with great diligence and industry, in making their improvements.

BOSTON, June 18.

The public are informed, that the light-house at the entrance of the harbour of Newport, is completely repaired, and the lights burning there as formerly.

July 5. Saturday morning a ship lying at the long wharf, belonging to Nathaniel Tracy, Esq; was struck with lightning, which did considerable damage, but providentially no lives were lost.

NEWPORT, July 3.

The honourable general assembly of this state convened in this city on Monday last. On Thursday was taken into consideration the recommendation to the states for investing congress with the power of levying an impost of five per cent; and on Friday the question was put, when, in the lower house, it was negatived by a majority of 52 against 12.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

Extra of a letter from London, dated April 27.

"I shall, whenever it is in my power, not hesitate to leave this distracted country, where taxes and burthens are only the study of the great, to support their own pride and luxury, at the expence of country and all that good men wish to live for, and ought to esteem. If the Americans are prudent enough to encourage arts, husbandry and the sciences, to give free toleration to religion, and to keep down taxes by modest and moderate government, they will unpeople this country, where all the people wished them well, and prayed for success to their cause, deemed it their own, and looking on that country as the last resort of English liberty.

"Every thing is most extravagantly dear: the prices of meat and all kinds of vegetables are double—veal 9d. beef 7d. mutton ditto, and salt butter 11d. per lb. sterling. So much for this country—people unemployed—starving in the streets, yet mad with elections. The poll between Hood, Wray, and Fox, has lasted 24 days. Fox, in spite of the court, will be returned with Hood—a fore mortification to the king; though very pleasing to the prince, who exerts himself to mortify his father, to oblige his friend. Fox has all the ladies in his interest, from the dutchess of Devonshire to the oyster wench; who with fox tails in their hats, rend the skies with their uproars.

"The celebrated Mrs. Wright, ever warm to every person that can embroil this country, up to the heels in mud, cap off, wet and hoarse, continually in the streets, and wrangling for the same purpose that has ever animated her, the debasement of the crown, and the grandeur of the people."

July 5. In our last we announced the arrival of the sloop Harriot, captain Hallet, from the Cape of Good Hope; which event must fill with sensible pleasure the breast of every American, and cause their hearts to expand with gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, by whose beneficence our commerce is freed from those shackles it used to be cramped with, and bids fair to extend to every part of the globe, without passing through the medium of England, that rotten island, absorbed in debt, and crumbling fast to annihilation. It fills us with indignation, when we contrast the treatment captain Hallet received at the Cape, with that at St. Helena (a British settlement in the Atlantic). At the Cape, every mark of attention was shewn captain Hallet; but having touched at St. Helena, was treated very cavalierly, and informed by the governor, "that interlopers would not be countenanced there, nor any privileges of trade or supplies granted him, unless it was water, which, if he was in want of, would be sent to him." Genuine British hospitality!

July 9. By a Boston paper we learn, that though the animosities between the Yorkers and Green Mountain Boys, carried with it the appearance of ending in rapine and bloodshed, yet we are happy to find they have so far subsided, as to leave us the hope of perfect tranquillity being established in a short time.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Extra of a letter from Bedford, dated June 16.

"Last Friday evening the most dreadful squall, acting as a whirlwind, took its way past this town; where it took its rise is unknown; it has been heard of as far as Cananah, carrying with the most amazing force, every thing before it for about the breadth of eighty yards. It tore the largest trees up by the roots, and carried away the roofs of both houses and barns; and but for the hill your house would have shared the same fate. The bee-house and hives were carried off their centers, and flew in the air like balloons. All the fences were overlet; part of your hay that was cut flew like inflamed air, and has never since been seen. The storm then took across the ridge and made as clear a line as ever Mason and Dixon did. Two cows belonging to one of your neighbours were in the way; he found one large tree on one of them, and two, no less, on another. Where it has ended the Lord knows. The spectators were amazed, and say that clouds from every direction rushed with speed to join the confused elements. A hoarse and terrible noise accompanied with loud claps of thunder; large branches of trees, torn and driven through the atmosphere, served to increase the horror of the scene. And though the main body of the storm was of narrow bounds, yet branches of trees fell at a considerable distance, covered with ice, and the timber, they say, was not of the kind that grows near this place. I think Bedford made a lucky escape, for if it had come upon the town the damage would have been great."

July 14. On Wednesday evening last, a most horrid murder was committed, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the body of George Fiddler, cordwainer, in Arch, near Front-street. He was sitting before his door, smoking a pipe, when an execrable villain in a check shirt came up, and run him through the heart with a knife or dagger, of which he died in two minutes after. A person is taken up on suspicion of having perpetrated this diabolical deed.

Extra of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, June 12.

"Two American vessels, with a proper cargo for the slave trade, arrived in Anamaboa road, on the coast of Africa, but were ordered by the governor of the factory to depart; on which they retired to Ceromantin, out

of reach of the guns of the British fort; where the natives came on board, a traffic was commenced, their cargoes were soon completed, and they sailed for their respective ports. 'Tis said this affair may have serious consequences, the natives, who positively find their interest in the trade, expressing great disgust at the proceedings of the British chief.

"An address to his majesty has been framed within these few days past, and signed by the merchants, planters, and inhabitants in general, requesting permission to open the trade with the American states; the present mode of supplying this island with lumber, slaves, &c. having been found inadequate to the consumption."

Extra of a letter from a capital house in l'Orient, to their correspondents in this city, dated May 18.

"Although the decree has not yet been made public, for declaring our port free, you may look upon it as an event that will certainly and very shortly take place; M. Berard, senior, deputy for the trade of this city for that purpose, having succeeded in removing every obstacle. This intelligence must be very interesting to such of the American merchants as have been or wish to be connected with our commerce. The leaf and manufactured tobacco trade may be freely carried on within this town. The manufactories of snuff, &c. which are going to be established, will raise the prices of tobacco equal with the London and Amsterdam markets. All kinds of merchandise will be imported and exported without paying any duty whatever. In fine, the port of l'Orient will be equally free as Dunkirk.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Providence to his friend in this city, dated July 5, 1784.

"At the session of our legislature last week in the city of Newport, came on the important question of granting to congress an impost of 5 per cent. agreeably to their recommendation of April 18, 1783. This question was in discussion Thursday afternoon and Friday forenoon. It being almost the unanimous voice of the house, that essential alterations ought to take place in the plan of the impost, if adopted, it was agreed to take the question at large, Whether the grant should be made under any possible restrictions? And on a division of the house, about one o'clock, fifty-two members voted in the negative, and twelve only in the affirmative. The house immediately took up the consideration of the constitutional requisition of congress for the present year, and voted a tax of 20,000l. and appropriated a sufficient part of it to the use of congress, to answer their quota of said requisition. They also raised their state impost to 2½ per cent.

July 15. Monday morning the cutter Little Polly, capt. Pitt, arrived here from Fayal. In this vessel came passenger Daniel Roberdeau, Esq; who left London the beginning of March last, in the ship Prince of Liege, captain All, bound to this port, mentioned in our late papers to have sprung a-leak, and put into the above island. Some of the crew of the Polly, on her passage, rose upon the captain, but were happily subdued, and with great difficulty confined until their arrival here. They are now safely lodged in the goal of this city, and it is hoped will meet the reward of their mutinous dispositions.

By the above arrival we learn, that capt. All had landed his cargo at Fayal, and, that island not affording sufficient supplies for refitting, had proceeded to the first good port on the European continent for that purpose.

The wardens of the port of Philadelphia inform the public, that a beacon was fixed on the Cross-Ledge Shoal, in the bay of Delaware, on the 3th instant, in 9½ feet at high water, at low water a feet 7 inches. The bearings from the beacon are as follow: Fortescue's island N. E. ¼ N. the single tree in the mouth of the Motherkill S. W. ¼ W. Bombay-Hook N. W. and Egg-Island E. ¼ S.

Tuesday arrived here the brig Patty, captain Stewart, from Londonderry, with 230 passengers; by her we learn, that the ship Congress, capt. Knox, is arrived at Derry from this port.

The ship Molly, captain Pitt, from this port for Lisbon, having sprung a-leak was obliged to put into Fayal, where she was condemned.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 10.

Captain Allen, of the Peace and Plenty, arrived this day from St. Augustine, confirms the account of Cruden being determined to oppose the landing of the Spaniards on their arrival to take possession of the above place; and for this purpose every preparation has been made.

Extra of a letter from Madrid, March 3.

"The grand seignior's ambassador is expected here in a few days. That minister's suite will be very brilliant. It is to be composed of six wives, thirty-six women of the second rank, one chancellor, two interpreters of the law, two eunuchs, two majordomos, two masters of the ceremonies, eight gentlemen, twenty-four cavaliers, fifty janissaries with two of their officers, twenty eunuchs, whose chief is of a gigantic stature, sixty footmen, sixty grooms, a prodigious number of horses, and four nurses with four sucking children."

June 17. Saturday and Sunday the weather was exceeding warm—the thermometer on the first day was 95, on Sunday 98. On these two days several persons died suddenly, occasioned, most probably, by their inconsiderately drinking cold water, or liquors. In Philadelphia, last summer, upwards of twenty people died in one day by the same imprudence.—Tuesday the weather changed, some fine rains followed, and 'tis now very cool and pleasant.—It is remarkable, that during the late warmth, at Camden they experienced so severe a hail storm, that several sheep were killed, and other damage done by the largeness of the hail-stones.

RICHMOND, July 10.

We are informed that between Saturday the 19th, and Monday the 21st ult. Roy's warehouse, in the county of Caroline, was broke into, and the shipping book carried off—as nothing else is missing, and as that book cannot be of any service to the thief, it is thought his object must have been the day-book, to discover the marks, number and weight of the tobacco inspected, and from that circumstance to forge notes.—This is made public with a view to caution other inspectors from letting their books and blank notes lie exposed,

and to prevent tobacco from being purchased from strangers.

Since the above account, several forged notes, we hear, have been discovered at Frederickburg.

ANNAPOLIS, July 22.

Extra of a letter from the journal of congress,

May 12. Congress proceeded to the election of a secretary to the commission for negotiating treaties of commerce with foreign powers; and the ballots being taken, Mr. David Humphreys was selected.

The committee, to whom was referred a letter May 3d, from Samuel Hodgdon, commissary of military stores, enclosing a letter of the 14th of April, from Joseph Whiting, and other papers—report,

That it appears from the letter of Joseph Whiting that a certain Luther Stoddart, of Salisbury, in the state of Connecticut, hath, without any lawful authority or just cause, taken, carried away, and converted to his own use, military stores, the property of the United States, to about the value of 23,737½ dollars. That the only excuse made by the said Luther Stoddart for his conduct was, that he had got possession of continental certificates to the amount of about 7333½ dollars. Whereupon

Resolved, That the said letters and papers be transmitted to the superintendent of finance, and that he take the most effectual measures for recovering the property of the United States, and for bringing the said Luther Stoddart, and all those concerned with him, to trial, and that they may be dealt with as to law and justice appertains; and that the governor of Connecticut be requested to give every proper and necessary assistance to the superintendent of finance for effecting these purposes.

On the report of a committee, appointed to consider of the measures proper to be adapted, in order to take possession of the frontier posts,

Resolved, That the commanding officer of the troops now in the service of the United States be, and he is hereby directed to open a correspondence with the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces in Canada, in order to ascertain the precise time when each of the posts within the territories of the United States now occupied by British troops, shall be delivered up.

That he endeavour to effect an exchange with the British commanding officer in Canada, of the cannon and stores, at the posts to be evacuated, for cannon and stores, to be delivered at West Point, New-York, or some other convenient place; and if this cannot be accomplished, that then he cause the complement of cannon and stores, requisite for those posts, to be in readiness to be transported thither in the most convenient and expeditious manner possible.

May 17. On motion of the delegates of Pennsylvania *Ordered*, That the secretary transmit to the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, all the papers relative to the case of Henry Carbery which are on the files of congress; and that the secretary in the war office deliver to the said executive, such papers relative to the said Henry Carbery, as are in his possession.

On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a letter of the 1st of April, from the honourable minister plenipotentiary of France,

Resolved, That the following answer be returned:

SIR,

THE United States in Congress assembled are informed, by the letter which you were pleased to address to them the 1st of April, that having the last year requested of his majesty leave to return to France, you learn it has been granted, but that the official letter of the minister being lost, you expect a duplicate, which will probably arrive in the recess of congress.

If it is with great concern, Sir, that congress receive this information, as it respects a minister for whom they entertain a most perfect esteem.

From the time of your arrival in America, to the signing of the provisional treaty, the conduct of the war has been attended with numerous difficulties and perils, to surmount which, the joint efforts of the United States and of their great and good ally have been necessary.

Congress consider it as a fortunate circumstance, that during that period, the affairs of his Most Christian Majesty in this quarter have been under the direction of an able and faithful minister, whose anxiety to promote the views and essential interests of his sovereign, has been ever attended with a laudable endeavour to reconcile them to those of his allies. Without such a disposition, it is evident there could not have existed a concert of those measures, which by the smiles of Providence have hastened the conclusion of the late distressing war.

The abilities of the gentleman, who, as you are informed, is to be charged with the affairs of your department, and his thorough knowledge of the principles on which the alliance was founded, will, we doubt not, conspire to produce on his part such measures as will best promote the mutual interest of the two nations.

We now, Sir, bid you an affectionate adieu, with the fullest assurance, that you will be happy in the smiles and approbation of your royal sovereign, and we sincerely wish that you may be equally so in an interview with your friends and in your future engagements.

May 24. A letter of this day from major-general H. Knox was read; whereupon

Resolved, That congress approve of the proposition of major-general Knox, to send a field officer into Canada, for the purpose of ascertaining with precision and expedition the time when the posts within the United States, now occupied by the British troops, shall be evacuated; and endeavouring to effect an exchange of the cannon and stores at those posts, agreeably to a resolution of congress of the 24th of May instant.

May 25. On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a petition of doctor Gordon, representing that, with the desire of cherishing the love of liberty, he has, at a considerable expence, been collecting materials for the history of the late revolution, and praying that he may have access, under the necessary restraints, to the documents and records in the archives of congress; and that congress would be pleased to countenance his admission to the papers of the late commander in chief:

Resolved, That the secretary of congress lay before doctor Gordon, any papers or files in his office, which may be desired; except instructions to the ministers of the United States in foreign countries, letters to or from

those ministers, or other foreign ministers, or any acts or records which hitherto have been considered as confidential or secret.

That congress having the fullest confidence in the prudence of the late commander in chief, have no objection to his laying before doctor Gordon, any of his papers which he shall think at this period may be submitted to the eye of the public.

West river, July 12, 1784.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, A VALUABLE PLANTATION in the neighbourhood of West river, and eight miles from Annapolis, containing 300 acres of land, a sufficient part of which is cleared, and in good order for either planting or farming, and a large proportion of meadow land, a part whereof is in timothy, and produces from 15 to 18 ton of hay yearly; this place bounds on navigable water, and has a large extent of salt marsh, has many fresh water streams, and a never failing spring of good water near the buildings; a variety of fruit-trees, with two good apple orchards, which will yield 2500 gallons of cider yearly. The improvements are, a brick dwelling-house, with two good rooms and a passage or entry on the lower floor, three rooms above stairs, and cellars under the whole house conveniently divided; a large kitchen, with a very convenient oven in the inside; a meat-house, poultry-houses, stables, and a 40 foot tobacco house. This place will be let from year to year, or for a term of years.

Also one other plantation adjoining the former, and containing upwards of 300 acres of land, adapted to either planting or farming, a sufficiency of cleared land for either purpose, a great abundance of meadow ground, a part of which is reclaimed for the scythe, and produces from 20 to 25 ton of hay yearly, a great part of which is timothy; a large peach orchard, and an apple orchard that will yield from 4 to 5000 gallons of good cider yearly, with a variety of other fruit-trees. The improvements are, a large two story brick dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor and a fire-place in each, a large and airy garret, and good and convenient cellars under the whole house, divided as the first floor; a large and convenient kitchen adjoining the dwelling-house by a 16 foot passage or entry; the other buildings are, negro quarters, smoke-house, milk-house, stables, poultry-houses, a 50 foot tobacco-house, and a very good and convenient store-house; there is a spring of good water near the dwelling-house, several streams of fresh water run through the land, and a large range for stock. This place, as well as the former, is very convenient to fish, oysters, wild-fowl, &c. in the season; but both these places will appear to much greater advantage by being viewed, therefore the subscriber thinks any further description as to situation, &c. unnecessary.

The first mentioned place he would wish to rent as early this fall as he could, to give the person who takes it an opportunity of putting in winter grain; the last he would not give possession of till the first of December, there will be winter grain put in the ground, and a large quantity of hay, fodder, and straw, secured, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms to the person who takes the place; who may also have the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, with the plantation utensils now belonging thereto; a few negroes may likewise be hired from year to year. This place could not be engaged for more than one year certain, but probably will be to let for several years on those terms. For further particulars and the terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH COWMAN.

July 19, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, at the old Inspecting-house-point, on South river, where a house was formerly established by law, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same.

Queen-Anne, July 20, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Burrell, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to send them in properly attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

ELEANOR BURRELL, executrix.

July 12, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, on the 9th of April last, a negro man named PETER, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 20 or 21 years of age; had on and took with him his winter apparel of country cloth, the warp cotton and filled in with yarn, which was much worn, but it is supposed he hath changed his cloaths; he is a sensible fellow, and probably will endeavour to pass as a free man; he is a stout well looking fellow, with large ears, and of a yellow complexion. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive, if in the county four dollars, if out of the county six dollars, and if out of the state ten dollars; and any person giving information of any one who harbours him, on proof shall be handsomely rewarded.

EDWARD EDELEN.

July 12, 1784.
THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th of October next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club. Heats four miles each. Four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, and aged nine stone.

The judges having concluded to start precisely at eleven o'clock, the gentlemen who run horses are requested to have them ready at the post by that hour, as no horse will on any account be waited for after that time.

The club will meet, agreeable to a resolution of the last meeting, at Mr Mann's tavern, on the Wednesday preceding the race, at one o'clock, and the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary by the first day of October.

July 22, 1784.

To be SOLD at public vendue, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, on Tuesday the 24th day of August next,

THAT beautiful and well improved plantation where the subscriber now lives, lying within one mile of Queen-Anne parish chapel, 10 to Queen-Anne, eleven to Bladensburg, fifteen to Upper-Marlborough, twenty-two to Annapolis, and thirty to Baltimore-town. There are several good grist and saw mills within a few miles of this plantation; it contains 415½ acres of good fertile land; there are about 30 acres of good meadow ground, and great part of it may, at a small expence, be put under grass; the land is about half cleared and under good fences, in complete order for cropping, is divided into four fields, with good springs and pleasant streams of water running through each; great part of the remainder is well timbered and curiously preserved, so as to be convenient to every part of the plantation; it is a healthy pleasant situation. The improvements are, a good stone dwelling-house 32 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen 18 feet square with brick chimney, a negro quarter 24 feet by 16 with stone chimney, a good paved garden, three good tobacco-houses covered with shingles, and have double ground tires; one of them is shadded, which makes good stables; all three houses are in good repair; there are two other dwelling-houses detached from the former; one is 24 feet square with brick chimney, a good paved garden, and several convenient out-houses; the other dwelling-house is small. Few plantations in the state exceed this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; of a bearing year, 12,000 gallons of the best cider may be made; the fruit-trees of all sorts are young and thriving. Any person inclinable to purchase may see the plat, view the land and improvements, before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, and may have liberty to put in the ground a fall crop. Possession will be given the first day of November next, and the terms made known on the day of sale, by

RICHARD HIGGINS.

July 14, 1784.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 21st of August next, at South river ferry, if not disposed of at private sale,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 215 acres, within two miles of London-town; there is some meadow ground on it, an orchard of good fruit-trees, a dwelling-house and kitchen, and some other improvements; a navigable water within a mile, and plenty of fish, crabs, oysters, and wild-fowl; fine spring water, and the place healthy. It is subject to a dower of one third of the interest upon the sale. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber at Annapolis.

STEPHEN MOORE.

Mount Industry, July 5, 1784.

On Tuesday the 27th of this instant will be offered for sale, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THAT valuable feat of land, late the property of Mr. Henry Williamson, containing by estimation four hundred acres. This land is of the first quality, about one half of which is covered with wood, and abounds with excellent timber; the improvements are very valuable, and it has every convenience; and as it is expected the person inclined to purchase will view the land before the day of sale, it renders a full detail unnecessary. The payments will be as easy as possible, which will be made known on the day of sale. An indisputable title will be given, and possession to take place in November.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON,

June 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to raise money for the purpose of building a court-house and gaol for Caroline county, at the place commonly called and known by the name of Pig-point, in the county aforesaid.

George-town, Montgomery county, July 3, 1784.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to lot No. 61, in George-town, Patowmack river.

CHARLES BRATTY.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE,

At his STORE, in Upper-Marlborough,

Has just received from London, by the ship Nantes, A VERY large and general assortment of European and East-India goods, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine broad-clothes of various colours.

Second and coarse ditto, all colours.

Tammies, durants, shal-loons.

Camlets, camletees, ratinets.

Calimancoes of various colours.

Satinets, silk serge, black and white silk, for breeches.

Plain, rib'd, corded and spotted velvets and velvets.

Plain, spotted, corded and died, jeans, jean-ets, and fustians.

Plain & corded dimetties. Muslin dimetty, flowered and bordered Merfeilles quilting.

Linen and cotton checks.

Cotton counterpanes.

Stripes, ticken, bed bunts and Flanders tick.

Furniture checks.

A very handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes.

Table-clothes and napkins.

Three-fourths, seven-eighths, and yard wide Irish linsens of all prices.

Irish, Flanders, and Russia drillings and ravens duck.

German and British esabrings.

Womens cotton and silk hose.

Mens thread, cotton, and silk ditto, plain and rib'd.

Boys ditto, ditto.

Mens and womens silk and leather gloves and mitts of different colours.

Thread and silk edging.

Thread and silk lace.

Blond ditto.

A large assortment of broad and narrow, plain, figured, and painted ribands.

Double and single satin ditto.

Silk ferretting, fringe, and cord.

Taffytes of several colours.

Ell wide persians.

Half ell ditto, and farfennets.

Black and white modes.

Lutestring, ducapes, satins, and pelongs.

Ladies fine satin petticoats.

Silk handkerchiefs of all colours and kinds.

Linen ditto, ditto.

Book muslins.

Plain, striped and flowered muslins.

Muslin handkerchiefs.

Humhums, cambricks, and lawns.

Kenting and kenting handkerchiefs.

Plain gauzes and catguts.

Sufflee gauze handkerchiefs and aprons.

Sewing silk of all colours.

Mohair and silk twist.

Buttons of all sorts and sizes.

Strait and skeleton wire.

Broad and narrow holland and diaper tapes.

Pins and needles.

Threads of all sorts and sizes.

Ladies common and very fine fans.

Mens and boys felt, cat-tor, & fine beaver hats.

Mens fine white, and white with green bottoms, ditto.

Womens and girls silk hats & bonnets, shades and cloaks.

Womens fine white, blue and black satin cloaks and bonnets.

Ofrich feathers & plumes of several colours.

Fine and superfine writing paper.

Quarto and folio post ditto.

Wafers and sealing-wax.

Black & red ink powder.

Playing cards.

Mens, womens and boys, coarse and fine leather shoes and pumps.

Neat boots, red morocco slippers.

Womens fine silk and calimanco shoes of various sizes.

Childrens morocco shoes, fine and superfine penknives.

Cork-skrews, scissars, razors.

Shoe and knee buckles of the newest fashion.

Silver thimbles, brads & brads with steel tops.

Knives and forks of different qualities.

Desert ditto of the newest fashion.

Ivory, dandrif, and horn combs.

Sleeve-buttons.

Nails of all sorts & sizes.

Hoes and axes.

H and HL hinges.

Saws and files.

Sithes and sickles.

Spades and shovels.

Hammers and chissels.

Pad-locks, stock locks, & best brads door locks.

Shovels and tongs, and irons.

Box irons and heaters.

Candlesticks and snuffys.

Pewter dishes, basons, & candle moulds.

Tin ware of all sorts.

Copper tea-kettles and coffee pots.

Bell metal skillets and stew-pans.

Bra's chafing-dishes.

Cotton and wool cards.

Hair-brooms; scrubbing-brushes, cloaths-brushes, horse-brushes, and currycombs.

Wire sieves, hair and lawn ditto.

Shaving boxes.

Mens neat saddles and bridles, half hunter coach & switch-whips.

Powder, F and double F.

Shot of several sizes.

China bowls, coffee and tea cups and saucers in sets.

Glass ware of various sorts.

Window-glass 8 by 10.

Dressing-glasses.

Hysen, congo, and bohea teas.

Single refined loaf sugar.

Raisins, pickles, mustard, fig-blue, black pepper, ginger, pimento, nutmegs, saltpetre.

Paints of various colours.

Linsfeed oil.

Candles and soap.

Snuff, in pound and half pound bottles.

Common & velvet corks.

Porter in hampers.

Cheshire and Gloucestershire cheese.

Best white ship biscuit in barrels.

As he expects a large assortment before the fall, he is determined to supply his customers on the best terms.

3X

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

13 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, June 24, 1784.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store on the Head of the Dock,

A QUANTITY of excellent West-India rum and Jamaica spirit, by the hoghead or smaller quantity. Also some port wine, of the first quality, in bottles, upon the lowest terms, for cash.

4X JAMES MACKUBIN.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabent Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

7 July 2, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 29th of June last, from the pasture of Judson Coolidge, near Marlborough, Prince-George's county, a likely bay horse, about 14 and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, brand (if any) unknown, shod all round. Any person delivering said horse to me, near Bladenburg, shall receive ten dollars reward.

2

J. BEALL.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 29th day of June, 1784, a mulatto man named Peter, 39 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a sneaking down look, is a dark skin'd mulatto, has big eyes, and has lost almost all his teeth. Had on, when he went away, a black and white country cloth jacket and white country cloth breeches, of a dark colour; he has been unwell and looks poorly. Whoever takes up the said mulatto man, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further five pounds besides what the law allows.

2 BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying him away; it is suspected he will tell people he is free, change his name and cloaths, and pass for a free man. He is a very great rogue, and it is likely will try to get by water, or pass for a soldier who is coming to seek his pay. He may probably procure a soldier's discharge or a forged pass.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco at London-town, on South river, and for the appointment of an inspector to superintend the same.

4

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands.

5 MARY BOND.

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.

TEN POUNDS REWARD, For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whitfuntide, by some person who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white spot or mark of any sort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably spirited when under the saddle. There were several strolling men who passed through here about that time, some enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear some of them have taken him. Any person bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hatcheson at my plantation, shall have the above reward.

5 W. SPRIGG BOWIE.

TAKEN up by Basil Burgefs, from the back of Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, two stray mares; one a roan, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, 9 or 10 years old, is branded on the near shoulder, which appears to be like an S with a heart though not very perceivable; the other is a sorrel, about 13 and a half hands high, trots and gallops, neither branded nor docked, and appears to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

JUST IMPORTED, In the NANTES, from LONDON, And to be SOLD by the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

A WELL assorted cargo of English and East-India goods; among which are, mens and womens first and second mournings.

I want about 100 hogheads of the best Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

7 BENJAMIN ODEN.

St. Mary's county, May 25, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow called NACE, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new ofsnabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

6X HENRY NEALE.

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years.

7 ELEANOR LYON, HENRY LYON, WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

Upper-Marlborough, July 8, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 12th of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, within one mile of Upper Marlborough, containing two hundred and ninety seven acres, whereon are two dwelling-houses, a kitchen, and two tobacco-houses, in tolerable good repair, a fine apple orchard of very latter fruit, with many other fruit-trees of different sorts; the land is hilly, but plenty of fire-wood and timber, and where it is level is exceeding fertile, and grows very fine tobacco; there are thirty acres of meadow on it, ten of which are now in very fine grass, and the rest may be cleared with very little trouble or expence. One half of the money must be paid in a short time after the sale, the other on credit, with bond and good security.

2

WILLIAM WHITE.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

15 C. RICHMOND.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.

A JOURNEYMAN GUNSMITH, to clean and repair a number of arms. Any orderly person, qualified for that purpose, may meet him with good encouragement, and a considerable time of employment, by applying to

3 JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, July 7, 1784.

JAMES PEARCE,

At his STORE, near the Governor's House, Has just imported, in the ship Liberty, captain John Hamilton, from London,

A LARGE quantity of GOODS, properly adapted for the present season (which will be disposed of, either by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, or lumber); among which are the following, viz.

Saddlery, china, glass, earthen and tin ware, fish-hooks, gunpowder, porter in bottles, and various other articles.

N. B. The above ship is now gone to Port-Tobacco, to take in tobacco; she will carry about 350 hogheads, 200 of which are already engaged; the remainder will be taken in on freight at £.7 per ton. For passage apply to the captain on board, or as above.

3X

To the PUBLIC.

WARM SPRINGS, at BATH, in Berkeley county, Virginia, June 13, 1784.

James Rumsey & Robert Throgmorton, PROPOSE opening a very commodious BOARDING HOUSE, for the residence of ladies and gentlemen, who may honour the Bath, at the sign of the LIBERTY-POLE and FLAG. Every possible attention will be paid, to render the situation of those who honour them with their commands, perfectly agreeable.

2

Newport, Charles county, July 4, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 22d of June last, a negro fellow named JACOB, the property of Miss Mary Corry; he is a cunning artful fellow, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his nose high, which some call roach'd, not flat and broad like most of his colour, has a scar just above his nose between his eye brows, and another on his cheek occasioned by the tooth-ack; one of his legs swells at times, which causes him to complain much, and sometimes break out into sores; there is something to be remarked in his gait; as you follow him, you may observe his knees and ancles frequently to rub, and the calves of his legs twist out, which cause them to be wide between them; had on when he went away, a short light brown coat lined or faced with red, an old ofsnabrig shirt much to pieces, old cotton or linen breeches, old yarn stockings, his hat (if any) I cannot describe, as he lost his own at cards just before he went away; I am apt to believe he will change his cloaths, if he can get others at any rate, even by stealth, and endeavour to pass as a free man, which he did in the late war, was taken up and put into Baltimore gaol, where Mr William Corry was obliged to prove him before he could get him; he had broke out of two gaols before that, and has made his brags that he can break out of any gaol. Whoever seizes the said fellow one mile from home, from the date hereof until Christmas next, without a written pass from me, specifying the time and distance he may go, and will take him up and bring him home to me, shall receive one dollar besides what the law allows, if out of the county two dollars, if out of the state three dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

2

JOHN COOKSEY.

Charles-town, July 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, in Cecil county, intend to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower the commissioners of the town to sell the vacant and forfeited lots, the marsh adjoining, and such part, or the whole, of the public lots on the water, appropriated for public uses, as they may think most conducive to the benefit of the town. Also to empower the inhabitants qualified to vote at county elections, to choose their commissioners annually or triennially.

3

To be SOLD, by the subscribers, on Thursday the 29th of July, 1784, at 11 o'clock, for ready cash, at the dwelling-house of Jacob Welch, near to Mr. Robert Sanders's, on Patuxent river, the following articles, viz.

SIX milch cows, two heifers, two calves, three horses, three feather-beds and furniture, three pewter dishes, one dozen pewter plates, five pewter basons, two iron pots, one cart, and all the plantation utensils.

3X

WILLIAM BROWN, CALEB BURGESS.

Annapolis, July 1, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED, By JOSEPH DOWSON, in the brig Lucy, Captain WILLIAM DREWIS, from London,

A LARGE and very general assortment of dry goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell, on very reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco.

4